





## TERMS:

One copy per annum, in advance, \$4.00  
WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 2, 1861.

Extra copies of THE DAILY YEOMAN can be supplied (put up in wrappers ready for mailing) at the rate of \$3 per hundred. All orders for papers should be given the day before the issue of the particular number of the paper which is wanted.

## The Sentiment of the People and the True Attitude of Kentucky.

Time will prove—and in our opinion, at no distant day—that this Legislature has, by its hasty and harsh action, misinterpreted the sentiments and feelings of the people of Kentucky. They have meant in sincerity to maintain the attitude of peace, neutrality, and mediation, between the belligerents in this deplorable and fratricidal war. They have meant not to embark in war between themselves; nor in war against their Northern brethren; nor in war against their Southern. The substantial proof of this will be shown in the fact that they cannot be induced to volunteer or enlist under any of the appeals calling them to the field. It is true that individuals volunteer, some on one side, and some on the other; but these are mere exceptional cases, which do not interpret the general prevailing sentiment of the mass of the people. Time will soon develop the correctness of our opinion on this point.

The people mean to hold the State in the position that will enable her to interpose her impartial mediation between the belligerents. They do not regard the occupation of positions in Kentucky by either Federal or Confederate forces, as meaning hostility to Kentucky; but only as the strategic operation of opposing forces, each assuming defensive positions towards the other. It will be all the better, if every thinking citizen of Kentucky shall take this can view of the facts, and shape his action conformably. The sectional war parties will, ere long, tire of the fruitless combat, and both sides will be glad to have a powerful mediator. Kentucky, we trust in Providence, may even yet be preserved for this godlike mission.

## Movement of Troops.

Last evening, about six o'clock two trains, loaded with armed men and baggage, passed through Frankfort on the way to Lexington. We understand the men composed a full regiment, raised in Indiana. We heard it suggested that they were destined for the defense of Camp Dick Robinson against Gen. Zollicoffer's forces advancing from East Tennessee. We hear it rumored, also, that forces destined for the same object are passing over the railroad from Cincinnati. We have already noted the movement of troops on Sunday evening from Lexington to Louisville. We have elsewhere noted the fact of their return. These facts all seem to imply that at Headquarters in Louisville, it is supposed that greater danger is apprehended from the advance of Gen. Zollicoffer from Cumberland Gap towards Lexington, than from the advance of Gen. Buckner from Bowling-Green towards Louisville.

## [For the Yeoman.]

The leading principle in the present Constitution of Kentucky is, that the people will elect all their officers, except such inferior ones as are named in the Constitution, and such as that instrument authorizes the Legislature to appoint.

This idea is made the more clear by the fact that the Constitution gives to the people the election of members of both Houses of the Legislature, the judiciary, from the highest to the lowest, and the Governor, Lieutenant Governor, and inferior executive officers, with a few exceptions, and then adds the 14th section, article 6th: "The General Assembly may provide for the election or appointment, for a term not exceeding four years, of such other county or district judicial and executive officers, as shall from time to time be necessary and proper."

No where is it contemplated that executive duties are to be performed by any officer created by the Legislature for the State at large. But there are certain duties and powers conferred upon, and intrusted to the Governor, the preceding view untenable, that the Constitution clearly means shall belong to him alone. "He shall be commander-in-chief of the army and navy of the Commonwealth, and of the militia thereof, except when they shall be called into the service of the United States, &c."

The Constitution names those who shall constitute the militia, how all but staff officers shall be elected, and who shall be empowered to appoint staff officers, leaving the Legislature the simple duty of prescribing the times and places, and officers who shall hold the elections.

The Legislature may provide for the organization and equipment of the army; but when required to do duty, the Governor is commander-in-chief, and all officers under him are subject to his commands, and not that of the Legislature. They have no more right to designate who shall be ordered to command a brigade, than they have the right to order a court of justice to decide a cause in favor of a particular person. Any such attempted exercise of authority by the Legislature is usurpation, just as bad as Secession itself; nay, it is worse, because Secession claims to cut loose from, and not longer to be governed by, our Constitution and laws; while our Legislators are professing to do nothing but by the authority of the Constitution. But, says one, the Governor is a Southern Rights man. He is a traitor, and we can't trust him, and therefore we must disregard the constitutional provision, and substitute others in whom we can rely with confidence to carry out our purposes and views. If he is a traitor, why don't you impeach and remove him? Because we can't get the proof sufficiently strong to establish his guilt. A Legislature

having a majority of partisan members, sufficient in numbers to carry any measure, satisfied the Governor is a traitor, but that they can't prove it, will themselves war on the Constitution of the State for fear the Governor won't do right, will not do to present to the country. Pass your laws, which you have the right to pass, requiring duties to be performed where you can command the Governor, or the Constitution commands him, and if he falters, deal with him.

The Legislature should be careful that they do not pass acts that are unconstitutional, where the Governor can have nothing to do in the matter.

For example, Huston's felony bill, and Pennelaker's bill to attain and corrupt the blood of Secessionists or traitors, so that they can neither inherit or transmit an inheritance, nor devise or be a devise, are acts over which the Governor's proclivities can have no control, when once passed.

Treating these acts as governed by the Constitution of the United States and by the Constitution of Kentucky, are they not both against the express prohibitions of these Constitutions? I have heretofore shown how the felony bill is so, and now want to show how the Pennelaker bill is equally so. Sec. 21 of the Bill of Rights of Kentucky says "that no person shall be attainted of treason or felony by the General Assembly;" and Sec. 22 "And that no attainder shall work corruption of blood, nor, except during the life of the offender, a forfeiture of estate to the Commonwealth."

Yet the said bill not only corrupts his blood, so that no inheritance can pass to or through him, but cuts him and his offspring forever from inheriting or receiving by devise from others. Keep to the law, let consequences be what they may.

CONSTITUTION.

The following instructions were prepared by James Harlan, Esq., United States Attorney for the district of Kentucky, for the information of the judicial officers appointed by this State, and the Commissioners appointed by the Federal Court, respecting the execution of their duties in the arrest and trial of persons charged with violating the laws of the United States:

1. As respects the power and jurisdiction of State officers. The judicial act of Congress of 1789, section 33, provides:

"For any crime or offense against the United States, the offender may, by any justice of the peace or District Court, or by any justice of the peace or other magistrate, or by the United States where he may be found, be taken into custody, and be brought before the United States, and at the expense of the United States, be arrested, and imprisoned, or bailed, as the case may be, for trial before such court of the United States as by this act has cognizance of the offense. And copies of the process shall be returned as speedily as may be into the clerk's office of such court, together with the recognizances of the witnesses for their appearance to testify in the case; which recognizances the magistrate before whom the examination shall be, may require on pain of imprisonment. And upon all arrests in criminal cases, bail shall be admitted except where the punishment may be death, in which cases it shall not be admitted, but by the Supreme or a Circuit Court, or by a Justice of the Supreme Court, or a Justice of the District Court, who shall exercise their discretion therein regarding the nature and circumstances of the offense, and of the evidence, and the usages of the law."

The warrant for the arrest of the person charged should be directed to the marshal of the United States for the district of Kentucky.

If bail is given, the condition of the bond should be to appear at the next term of the Circuit Court of the United States for the district of Kentucky, to be held at either Frankfort, Louisville, Covington, or Paducah, the court being held at each of those places.

2. Commissioners Appointed by the Federal Court. Commissioners appointed by the Circuit Courts of the United States have the power, under several acts of Congress, to take affidavits, bail, and depositions, to be read in civil cases depending in the Federal Courts; and by an act passed in 1812, it is provided, that commissioners shall and may exercise all the powers that any justice of the peace or other magistrate, of any of the United States, may now exercise in respect to offenders for any crime or offense against the United States, by arresting, imprisoning, or bailing the same, under and by virtue of the judicial act of 1789. They are also invested with other powers respecting senions wages and the enforcement of awards made by consular or foreign Governments which have no application to this State.

Warrants issued by commissioners should be in the name of the United States, and directed to the marshal of the district of Kentucky. The jurisdiction of a commissioner embraces the whole State.

## Movement of Troops.

We have before noticed the fact that a train of ears loaded with troops passed from Lexington to Louisville on Sunday evening. The same troops, as we understand, at or near any other troops, passed up from Louisville to Lexington before daylight on Tuesday morning. The supposition is that they were destined to strengthen the forces now or lately at Camp Dick Robinson, increased by the advance of Gen. Zollicoffer's forces from East Tennessee.

The Hon. Jas. B. Clay passed through Frankfort yesterday from Louisville on his return to his home at Ashland, near Lexington, having given bail for his appearance at the January term of the Federal Court.

The Louisville Journal and Democrat, for several days past, have moderated their tone of violence. It is a good indication, and has a significant meaning. We trust they will continue to improve.

KENTUCKY.—Messengers from Camp Dick Robinson arrived at the Burnet House, in this city, last evening to obtain immediate aid. They state that Zollicoffer is marching on the camp with twenty-seven thousand troops, and that the camp will be taken unless aid is immediately rendered. General Mitchell had a conference with the messengers, and the aid will be rendered the Union men of Kentucky immediately.

We may look out for stirring news from Kentucky.—*Cin. Eng.*, Oct. 1st.

ADMITTED TO BAIL.—The case of James B. Clay, who is charged with aiding the Southern rebellion, came up before Judge Catron, of the United States Court, yesterday morning on a writ of habeas corpus, and the accused was admitted to bail in the sum of \$5,000 for his appearance at the January term of the court. Messrs. Thos. H. Clay and Thos. P. Jacob appeared as bail.—*Lou. Journal*, Oct. 1st.

## Prosecutions Under the Sedition Law.

The Sedition Law proved something less than a scarecrow. We will bring together a few instances of trials under it during Mr. Adams' Administration. Matthew Lyon, a member of Congress, was selected as the first victim. He was charged by his constituents, a rough, energetic man, who did not mind phrases, and an extreme Democrat. He was indicted for declaring in a letter published in a Vermont paper, that with the Federal Executive "every consideration of the public welfare was swallowed up in a continual grasp for power, an unbounded thirst for ridiculous pomp, foolish adulation, and selfish avarice."

In regard to the "Fast Day"—for the Federalists sent all their energies upon liberty and constitution by a fast day—he said that "the sacred name of religion" had been used as a state engine to make mankind hate and persecute each other. He was charged also with "reading and commenting on," at a Democratic meeting, during the Congressional canvass, a private letter of Joel Barlow, written from France, saying that he was astonished that the answer of the House of Representatives to a President's speech had not been an order to send him by the guillotine. This was his offense: a seditious libel tending to bring the President and his Cabinet "into disrepute." And for this he was tried before Judge Patterson of the Supreme Court. The jury found him guilty, and the judge, after a severe reprimand, sentenced him to four months imprisonment and a fine of \$1,000. A petition, signed by several thousand persons, was sent to the President, asking Lyon's release from prison, and his restoration to his office, which was granted, and he was released, unless the prisoner signed the petition, saying, penance before pardon. Lyon declined to sign it and remained in prison. On the 4th of July, 1840, forty-one years afterwards, Congress resolved to Lyon a bonus of \$1,000, with interest from February, 1799.

But while in prison his friends made up a lottery scheme of his property to raise the amount of the fine; but seditious matter, calculated to bring the Administration into disrepute, was found in the plan as published, and the printer was also convicted and fined \$200 and imprisoned two months! But the people resented all these things, and while Lyon was lying in jail under his sentence, he was re-elected to Congress by a triumphant majority—a significant hint of the popular judgment of a law which would not permit a candidate for Congress, in consequence of his disloyalty, to speak of the political conduct of the President, or to suggest a Representative of the people in the highest legislative tribunal of the nation to be a judicial upstart of the President, to be there brow-beaten, lectured, tried as a felon, and condemned as a felon, for political language addressed to his own constituents.

Charles Holt, another victim, publisher of the Bee, printed at New London, Conn., was found guilty of defaming the President and of publishing seditious libels in the Bee, and sentenced to three months imprisonment and a fine of \$200.

Thomas Cooper, the friend and associate of Dr. Priestly, and afterwards so distinguished in the United States, was tried for charging the President with unbecoming and unnecessary violence in his official communications, calculated, it was asserted, to justify provocation for bringing upon the country, in a time of peace, the expense of a permanent navy, and threatening it with the loss of an arm; for interfering in the case of Jonathan Robbins, a native-born citizen of the United States, to deliver him over to a British Court Martial for trial, "an interference," Cooper alleged, "with a precedent against law and against Britain's word which she has given." Cooper was found guilty, and Judge Chase sentenced him to six months imprisonment and a fine of \$100 dollars. The prosecution was directed by a District Court Judge, and had been directly instigated by President Adams himself. In a letter to Timothy Pickens, his Secretary of State, (IX Adams' works, 13) he says: "A member, a more artful, or a more malicious libel has not appeared. As far as it alludes to me I despise it; but I have no doubt it is a libel against the whole government, and as such ought to be prosecuted."

James T. Callender was tried for a libel on the President. His counsel raised the question of the constitutionality of the law, but Judge Chase refused to hear them, treating them with the most arbitrary rudeness. They threw up their briefs and left the Court. The defendant was sentenced to nine months imprisonment and to pay a fine of \$200.

Mr. Baldwin, of New Jersey, says Hammond, in his political history of New York, was indicted, tried, convicted, and fined under the Sedition Law for the following offense: Mr. Adams, in 1812, it is provided, that commissioners shall and may exercise all the powers that any justice of the peace or other magistrate, of any of the United States, may now exercise in respect to offenders for any crime or offense against the United States, by arresting, imprisoning, or bailing the same, under and by virtue of the judicial act of 1789. They are also invested with other powers respecting senions wages and the enforcement of awards made by consular or foreign Governments which have no application to this State.

Warrants issued by commissioners should be in the name of the United States, and directed to the marshal of the district of Kentucky. The jurisdiction of a commissioner embraces the whole State.

We have before noticed the fact that a train of ears loaded with troops passed from Lexington to Louisville on Sunday evening. The same troops, as we understand, at or near any other troops, passed up from Louisville to Lexington before daylight on Tuesday morning. The supposition is that they were destined to strengthen the forces now or lately at Camp Dick Robinson, increased by the advance of Gen. Zollicoffer's forces from East Tennessee.

The Hon. Jas. B. Clay passed through Frankfort yesterday from Louisville on his return to his home at Ashland, near Lexington, having given bail for his appearance at the January term of the Federal Court.

The Louisville Journal and Democrat, for several days past, have moderated their tone of violence. It is a good indication, and has a significant meaning. We trust they will continue to improve.

KENTUCKY.—Messengers from Camp Dick Robinson arrived at the Burnet House, in this city, last evening to obtain immediate aid. They state that Zollicoffer is marching on the camp with twenty-seven thousand troops, and that the camp will be taken unless aid is immediately rendered. General Mitchell had a conference with the messengers, and the aid will be rendered the Union men of Kentucky immediately.

We may look out for stirring news from Kentucky.—*Cin. Eng.*, Oct. 1st.

ADMITTED TO BAIL.—The case of James B. Clay, who is charged with aiding the Southern rebellion, came up before Judge Catron, of the United States Court, yesterday morning on a writ of habeas corpus, and the accused was admitted to bail in the sum of \$5,000 for his appearance at the January term of the court. Messrs. Thos. H. Clay and Thos. P. Jacob appeared as bail.—*Lou. Journal*, Oct. 1st.

ADMITTED TO BAIL.—The case of James B. Clay, who is charged with aiding the Southern rebellion, came up before Judge Catron, of the United States Court, yesterday morning on a writ of habeas corpus, and the accused was admitted to bail in the sum of \$5,000 for his appearance at the January term of the court. Messrs. Thos. H. Clay and Thos. P. Jacob appeared as bail.—*Lou. Journal*, Oct. 1st.

ment practically, all the power over the people in political affairs had been exercised by the highest Tory Administrations over the people of England during the long reign of George III. and when the deadly struggle with Republican France had produced a reactionary feeling against liberalism, and a ready sanction almost any in the present day attacks on parliamentary privilege, and on the freedom of the press and of speech, which were made by the American Sedition Law. The discreet, virtuous, and able Princess, who now sits on the throne of England, would seem to maintain government measures or protect the Administration from censure by an analogous action on the part of the great tribunal of her realm.

And yet the opponents of the present Administration would be rejected if the instruments of arbitrary power in the year 1861, would content themselves with resorting to the judicial tribunals of the land, instead of instituting the arbitrary rule of oriental despotism. Mr. Randall adds:

"And when we look at the cases and decisions under our Sedition Law of 1798, we can not fail to become at once convinced that its aim and intent was not to prevent or punish sedition—actual, or even some declination against our institutions and laws. Its manifest object was to shield the Federal Government from damaging censure—to arm it with power to put down opposition; in a word, to confer on it authority during its shorter personal tenure, about equivalent to that possessed and exercised in political affairs by the Government of Great Britain over the British people."

And yet the attempt utterly failed. Before this reckless and infatuated policy, the nation came Adams Administration, and down it came party perished, and its name and its principles and its measures have been hated and execrated for now more than half a century. Courage! Courage! Democrats of 1861. Wait a little!—*Columbus O. Crisis*.

The Whereabouts of Senator Breckinridge and Other Distinguished Kentucky Secessionists.

We yesterday had a conversation with a gentleman from one of the mountain counties of Kentucky, who gave us the following information:

Senator Breckinridge, with Keene Richards, arrived last Sunday night at Prestonburg, Floyd county, which lies on the Virginia boundary. Colonel Geo. B. Hodge of Newport, and Col. Geo. W. Johnson of Scott county, arrived at the same place on Tuesday. On Wednesday, Colonel Win. Preston, Hon. W. E. Symmes, a son of Brutus J. Clay, Union State Senator from Bourbon and Bath, and Captain Stoner, with his company, arrived there. On the same day all left by the State road for Virginia, where they now are. Our informant further states that near one thousand armed Kentuckians had passed through Prestonburg last Sunday morning and Wednesday evening, the time that Breckinridge and company were there.

He also says that at the Sounding Gap, Cumberland Mountain, which is at the head waters of the Kentucky and Big Sandy rivers, there is a Secession camp of fifteen hundred men, and that it is increasing in numbers daily, by accessions from Kentucky and Virginia. This camp commands the two great roads that meet there—one down the Big Sandy and the other down the Kentucky river. It is about forty miles from the Tennessee Railroad. Our informant said that on his way down the State road leading through Prestonburg, he constantly met squads on horseback, in wagons, and on foot, with shot-guns and squirrel rifles, on their way to Virginia to join the Southern Army.

## Cin. Enquirer.

The Taking of Rochester, Kentucky.

On Thursday evening, the 18th, Colonel Hardin DeHa Formally of the State Guard, and more recently the recipient of the office of Paymaster for the army, from President Lincoln, an office which he subsequently resigned, took possession of the small town of Rochester, at the third look on Green river, Rochester is on Mud river, at the junction of the South and Ohio on the North. As a military position it is of importance, as not only commanding the look and Mud rivers, but because it is within easy reach of various points from which reinforcements to the side may be made. It is from thirty to thirty-five miles from Bowling-Green, Buckner's headquarters, and about forty-five miles from Owensboro, a very important point both to the Union and rebel forces.

Colonel Helm has a force variously estimated from two to four thousand, composed of one regiment of Mississippians, and others of Tennesseans and renegades. A list of the Union men has been handed to him, and they are lying the country. This information is, we believe, reliable.—*Lou. Democrat*, Oct. 1.

## [Special Dispatch to the Cincinnati Gazette.]

Gen. Zollicoffer was at London Ky., yesterday, and approaching Gen. Thomas in Garrard county, in force, intending to march on Louisville. Our forces are concentrating at Nicholasville.

Information that seems to be reliable, says that Gen. Buckner, with 5,200 men and 300 cavalry, was at Greenville at 4 P. M. yesterday, on his way to Lock No. 1, on Green river. They were only 60 miles off, and could reach it by Wednesday night to the Lock, where a portion of their commands are entrenched.

[Special dispatch to the Cincinnati Gazette.]

## WASHINGTON, SEP. 30.

CHILIAN SYMPATHIZERS WITH REBELLION.

A letter has turned up in the Dead Letter office addressed to Beauregard by two or three Spanish firms in Chili, offering a loan of one million five hundred thousand dollars at eight per cent, to be paid into the Treasury in one year after the recognition of the Confederacy.

The President is reported to have said that there shall be no drafting at the West until the Eastern States furnish their quota of the 500,000 men called for. We do not know, of course, whether he made this remark or not; but it is undoubtedly the sentiment of Mr. Lincoln. Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois have exhibited more patriotism and energy than their sister States at the East, and they are still going ahead rapidly with the work of recruiting. If the East had done as well as the West, there would now be 600,000 men in the field. In justice to the West and the nation, the Eastern States should be forced, if it is not to be done voluntarily, to furnish their quota of fighting men.

*Cincinnati Gazette*, Oct. 1.

DISTINGUISHED ARRIVAL.—SEVENTEEN brave men from Camp Dick Robinson, under Capt. Sam. McKee, came by the Lexington train, having in charge the following rebels. They were quartered at the Union Engine-house last night. What disposition is to be made of them, we have not learned: James B. Clay, W. E. Carnoy, Robert Lawrence, Simon Sheron, Thos. B. Scott, William Emerson, Squire Hughes, F. M. Bruck, Andrew M. Cord, William Bracker, J. C. Layle, C. C. Wood, James J. Vawter, James Blair, Col. H. C. Harris, George Tipton, William Gribbs.—*Lou. Dem.*, 20th.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 29.

Detachments from Generals Richardson's, Keyes', and Wadsworth's divisions, now occupy Munson's hill, being in command of Col. Ferry.

Early this morning the pickets from Gen. Smith's division advanced to, and now occupy, Fall's Church. Neither this, nor the preceding movements, met with any opposition whatever, as the rebel army had on Friday night retired from the whole of their positions on the Law of Washington. Upton's Hill, this side of Fall's Church, is necessarily included among the points now held by the Federal forces. The positions at Munson's and Murray's hills afforded the rebels unobstructed view of all our fortifications, and other defenses. There were no signs to show that they had ever mounted any guns. Our troops are now so employed as to show that they do not merely intend to temporarily occupy their present position. The advance of Gen. Smith upon Fall's Church, and the Chain Bridge, was accompanied by events of the most deplorable character. By one unaccountable blunder, Colonel Owens Irish Philadelphia regiment, in the darkness of the night, mistaking the rebels for Captain Mott's battery, which was in the advance, sustained by General Baker's California regiment, and Colonel Treadman's cavalry, fired a full volley into the troops last mentioned, killing and wounding large numbers. The Colonel of the regiment not knowing whether the firing came, returned it with marked effect.

The horses attached to Mott's battery became unmanageable, and the tongues of the cannons were broken, owing to the narrowness of the road. Lieutenant Brant having command of the first section, ordered the guns to be loaded with grape and canister, and soon had them in range of the supposed enemy, when word was sent to him that he was in the company of friends.

All was excitement, and a long time elapsed before the actual condition of affairs was ascertained and confidence re-established. Several were killed, and a large number wounded.

The most favorable theory is, that the rebels are making feints of retreat, as they did previous to the battle of Ball's Run, with the view of drawing our troops into ambush. Their encampments show that they had at no time over 10,000 men in front of Washington.

## Proclamation by the Governor.

WHEREAS, the following Act, to-wit:

An act to raise volunteer forces to repel the invasion of the State, and for other purposes.

1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, That the soil of the State of Kentucky has been invaded by the armed forces, acting under the authority of the so-called Confederate States; therefore, for the purpose of repelling said invasion, the Governor of the State of Kentucky is hereby directed to raise his proclamation forthwith, calling out not less than forty thousand soldiers, residents and citizens of Kentucky, between the ages of sixteen and forty-five years, to be mustered into the service of this Commonwealth for any term of service not less than twelve months nor more than three years, from the time they were mustered in service, unless sooner discharged.

2. That the Governor be, and he is hereby authorized, in order to raise said force, to call upon the services of any volunteer companies which shall, within three months from the date of his proclamation, tender their services; and he shall commission for that purpose all officers duly elected by the companies aforesaid, necessary and proper for the command of such volunteers.

3. That all volunteer soldiers, non-commissioned officers, musicians, and private citizens of service may be tendered and accepted under the provisions of this act, shall be mustered into service at such places of rendezvous in the Congressional District in which they volunteer as the General in the field shall appoint by his orders; and when so mustered no persons shall be then and there entitled to receive in advance of their pay.

4. That the forces to be raised and organized, as provided for by this act, shall, when they are into service, be under the command of the General commanding the State forces in the field.

5. That the Governor be also authorized to accept the services of fifteen hundred men, in addition to the forty thousand men provided for by this act, one thousand to be used as sharpshooters and scouts, and five hundred to be used as teamsters and drivers, and to furnish their own horses; provided, That no person shall be enlisted in this arm of the service unless his skill and capacity have been tested by the General in command, or such officer as he may detail for that purpose; And provided also, That such persons shall receive five dollars per month of extra pay.

6. That each horseman, for the services of his horse, shall receive five dollars per month, in case his horse is killed by the enemy, he shall be paid the value of the horse, not exceeding one hundred and fifty dollars.

7. That the commander in the field may organize individuals who tender themselves into companies, and such companies as may tender themselves into squadrons, battalions, regiments, and permit them to elect their officers, who shall, when so elected, be commissioned by the Governor on the certificate of the General commanding.

8. That the Governor is authorized to accept the services of squadrons, battalions, regiments, and companies, when tendered as such, and to commission the officers elected by the squadrons, battalions, and regiments so organized; the election of officers by any company, battalion, squadron, or regiment shall be superintended and conducted by any justice of the peace, or judge of the county court, who may be called on for that purpose; and each justice or judge shall certify to the Military Board the names of the officers elected, and for what office each is elected, and thereupon said Board, if they approve the proceedings, shall certify to the Governor the names of the officers elected, and what office they have been respectively elected to fill, who shall issue commissions in conformity to such certificate.

9. That the commanding General shall be entitled to appoint and employ such staff officers, and with such rank, as the Inspector General is empowered to appoint by the 14th section of the 3d article of the act, entitled "An act for the better organization of the Kentucky militia," approved March 8, 1870; and no officer shall have authority conferred on said Inspector General by the 11th, 12th, and 13th sections of said article of said act.

10. The troops raised under this act shall be organized into squadrons, battalions, regiments, brigades, and divisions, and have the same number of officers for each squadron, battalion, regiment, brigade, and division, as are allowed the army of the United States, and shall receive the same pay and rations as are allowed the troops of the United States of the same rank and grade. When brigades and divisions are formed out of the troops so raised, they shall be officered accordingly to existing laws.

11. This act to be of force from its passage.

Has this day been passed by both houses of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, the Governor's objections thereto to the contrary notwithstanding, and is therefore the law of the land. Now, therefore, I, do hereby issue this, my proclamation, commanding all officers and citizens of this State to render obedience to all the requirements of said above recited act.

In testimony whereof, I, Beriah Magoffin, Governor of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, have hereunto subscribed my name and caused the seal of the State to be affixed.

Done at Frankfort, this 30th day of September, in the year of our Lord 1861, and in the 70th year of the Commonwealth.

By the Governor: B. MAGOFFIN.

Thos. B. Mosher, Jr., Secretary of State.

By Jas. W. Tate, Assistant Secretary.

## SPECIAL NOTICES.

EDGAR KEENON.....J. L. GIBBONS.

AN ELEGANT STOCK OF  
STRAW GOODS,

CHEAP, VERY CHEAP.

JUST OPENED BY

KEENON & GIBBONS,

DEALERS IN

BOOKS & STATIONERY,

HATS, CAPS, STRAW GOODS, BOOTS,

SHOES, WALL PAPER, CARPET BAGS, &c.,

UMBRELLAS, &c., &c.,

303 1/2 W. & W. MAIN ST., FRANKFORT, KY.

TERMS CASH.

I have been compelled to adapt the cash system, which will enable me to sell goods at from ten to twenty per cent, lower than formerly. These terms will be enforced from this date.

Sign of the Eagle. A CONERY.

A CONERY,

SIGN OF THE EAGLE.

(Successor to W. P. Loomis.)

Has just received a new assortment of

WATCHES, CLOCKS

AND

JEWELRY.

Call and see them, and you will find Prices to suit the times.

Watches, Clocks, and Jewelry repaired.

Jan 17th & 18th

GILLISPIE & HEFFNER,

Merchant Tailors.

Main Street, Frankfort, Ky.

HAVE just imported a large and complete assortment of FALL AND WINTER GOODS for gentlemen's wear, consisting of Silk and Velvet Vestings, French Casimires, Cloths, &c., &c., of the most fashionable styles.

Our customers and the public will find our present stock of goods equal to any to be found in similar houses in the West, and our terms are LIBERAL.

We are ready on the shortest notice to furnish a complete outfit of gentleman's wear, made to order in the best style of fashionable tailoring, warranting all our work to give satisfaction. Call and examine our stock, on Main street, one door above the Farmers' Bank.

Lock at This.

ALL persons indebted to the late firm of W. H. KELM & Co., either by note or account, are requested to come forward and settle on or before the 1st day of April, 1861, otherwise they will be compelled to pay.



## IN SENATE.

TUESDAY, Oct. 1, 1861.

Prayer by the Rev. Mr. McKee, of the Baptist Church.

The Journal of yesterday was then read.

## REPORTS OF STANDING COMMITTEES.

Mr. PRALL, from the Committee on County Courts, reported a bill to appoint commissioners to redistrict Carter county into constables and magistrates districts. Passed.

Mr. DELAVER, from the Committee on Finance, reported a bill extending the time for returning the delinquent lists. Passed.

A House bill for the benefit of H. B. Bazzard, late sheriff of Grayson county, and his surties. Passed.

A House bill in relation to the trustees of the jury fund of Bath and Daviess counties. Passed.

A House bill for the benefit of Ben L. McAttee and James Wood, late sheriffs of Nelson county. Passed.

A House bill for the benefit of J. C. Burkes, guardian of the heirs of Joseph Ewing, deceased. Passed.

## SPECIAL ORDER.

"An act to compel the attendance of absent members of the General Assembly."

Mr. GROVER offered an amendment as follows: after the word "day," the second line of 2d section, insert the words "and on the failure of any absent member to attend, on the day designated," and strike out the word "or."

Mr. WALTON moved to lay the bill with its amendment on the table.

The motion was rejected by the following vote—yeas 20, nays 20.

The question then was on the adoption of Mr. GROVER'S amendment.

Messrs. GROVER and READ opposed the bill.

Messrs. SPEED and WHITAKER advocated the adoption of the same.

Mr. M. P. MARSHALL also favored the bill.

And then Mr. GROVER'S amendment was adopted.

Mr. FIELD offered an amendment to 4th section as follows:

"Provided, that either House, for good cause shown, shall relieve their members so arrested from the penalties by this section imposed."

Adopted.

Mr. GROVER offered an amendment to 1st section, in the 2d line, after the word "time," insert the words "when the General Assembly is in session."

After a great deal of discussion, which was indulged in by Messrs. PENNEBAKER and GOODLOE for, and Mr. READ against the passage of the bill.

The amendment of Mr. GROVER was adopted.

The question then was on the third reading of the bill, which was decided in the affirmative.

The third reading was dispensed with, and the vote on its passage resulted thus:

YEAS—Messrs. Speaker, (F. F. Fisk), Wm. Anthony, Baker, Bruner, Bush, Buster, DeHaven, Field, Grier, Goodloe, Grier, M. P. Marshall, Pennebaker, Prall, Robinson, Spaulding, Speed, Walton, Whitaker, and Worthington—20.

NAYS—Messrs. Davidson, Glenn, Grover, and Read—4.

## HOUSE BUSINESS TAKEN UP.

An act for the benefit of the sheriff of Livingston county. Passed.

A resolution in relation to the security of money borrowed. Adopted.

The Senate then took a recess until 4 o'clock, P. M.

## AFTERNOON SESSION.

## ORDERS OF THE DAY.

A resolution requesting Gov. Magoffin to resign.

Mr. BRUNER moved to refer the resolution to the Committee on Federal Relations.

Mr. GLENN moved that the resolution be laid on the table. The vote being taken, resulted thus:

YEAS—Messrs. W. Anthony, Bush, Buster, Davidson, Glenn, Goodloe, Read, and Robinson—8.

NAYS—Mr. Speaker, (J. F. Fisk), Baker, Bruner, DeHaven, Denny, Field, Grier, Grover, M. P. Marshall, Pennebaker, Prall, Speed, Walton, Whitaker, and Worthington—15.

The question on reference to the Committee on Federal Relations being voted on, resulted thus:

YEAS—Mr. Speaker, (J. F. Fisk), W. Anthony, Baker, Bruner, Chiles, DeHaven, Denny, Field, Grier, Pennebaker, Robinson, Speed, Walton, Whitaker, and Worthington—15.

NAYS—Messrs. Bush, Buster, Davidson, Glenn, Goodloe, Grover, M. P. Marshall, Prall, Read, and Spaulding—10.

An act for the benefit of James R. Gard, and others, late sheriff of Lewis county. Passed.

An act to amend the Common School Law, defining the number of school days in a month. Education.

An act to amend the law in relation to runaway slaves. Judiciary.

Ordered to be printed.

An act to amend the law regarding the taking of depositions out of the State. Code of Practice.

An act in relation to purchasing books, maps, &c., for the State Library. Library.

An act to suspend the winter terms of Circuit Courts in Clinton, Russell, and Adair counties. Passed.

An act for the benefit of Samuel H. Murrell, of Adair county. Passed.

## REPORTS OF COMMITTEES.

Mr. DELAVER, of the Finance Committee, reported a House bill supplemental to an act entitled an act for the benefit of R. P. Saunders, late sheriff of Taylor county, and his surties, and for the benefit of the sheriff of — county. Passed.

And then the Senate adjourned.

## HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

TUESDAY, Oct. 1, 1861.

Prayer by Rev. J. W. Lancaster, of the Catholic Church.

## PETITIONS.

Were presented by Mr. UNDERWOOD, and appropriately referred.

## UNFINISHED ORDER.

Resolutions from the Senate, requesting J. C. Breckinridge and L. W. Powell to resign their seats in the United States Senate.

The pending motion when the House adjourned yesterday, was to dispense with the rules to consider the resolutions.

The yeas and nays were taken, and the House refused to dispense.

The roll was called, as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. J. W. Anderson, W. C. Anderson, Beaman, Clay, J. B. Cochran, Cooper, Finley, Finney, Gilbert, Harney, Hays, Ireland, Jackson, Lusk, Miller, Morrow, Owens, Poindecker, Powell, Proctor, Ray, Ricketts, G. C. Smith, M. Smith, Travis, C. M. Thomas, J. R. Thomas, Wolfe, Yeaman, and B. R. Young—29.

NAYS—Messrs. Speaker (Buckner), Allen, C. Anderson, Andrews, Ash, Blue, Campbell, Carr, R. Cochran, Cook, Edmunds, England, Gardner, Gibson, Griffith, Hampton, Hoady, Hester, Hinton, Johns, Johnson, Haxey, May,

Murphy, Rankin, Rapier, Rigney, Shanklin, Spaulding, Sparks, Turner, Underwood, Vanwinkle, Ward, M. Young, and V. B. Young—10.

## REPORTS FROM COMMITTEES.

Mr. ANDREWS—Judiciary—A bill to amend the laws in regard to the managers of the Eastern Lunatic Asylum. Passed.

Also—A bill in relation to Treasury claims. Rejected.

Also—A bill to amend the law in regard to commissioners' sales. [All sales of real estate made by commissioners of courts in chancery jurisdiction in the enforcement of liens, trusts, and foreclosures of mortgages, and in carrying out the same, shall be subject to redemption in all respects, and upon the same terms and conditions, that lands sold under execution are made subject to redemption.]

The committee reported this bill with an opinion that it ought not to pass.

## SPECIAL ORDER.

The general appropriation bill. Recommended.

The House then resumed the consideration of the bill to amend the law in regard to commissioners' sales.

A very able, elaborate, legal, and instructive debate ensued upon the policy of the principle contained in this bill, the argument looking from the stand-point of our present political misfortune.

Mr. UNDERWOOD offered his bill as a substitute for this bill, and then the bill and amendment were recommitted.

## RESOLUTION.

Mr. ANDREWS offered the following resolution:

[The resolution provides that if the Federal Government refuses to the State of Kentucky the amount said State may expend in carrying out the policy and laws of this General Assembly, the amount so received from the General Government is pledged to the redemption of the bonds to be issued under the operation of the laws aforesaid.]

The various rules in the way of the immediate consideration of the resolution were suspended, and the resolution adopted.

## REPORTS RESUMED.

Mr. YEAMAN—Internal Improvement—A bill abolishing the office of President of the Board of Internal Improvement.

[The object of this bill is to depose J. P. Bates, the present President of the Board of Internal Improvement.]

Ordered, that the bill be referred to the Committee on Internal Improvement.

## LEAVE.

Was granted to bring in the following bills:

Mr. FINLEY—A bill authorizing troops to be drafted into the service of the State in certain counties, so as each county will furnish its proportionate share of the troops now authorized to be raised. Military Affairs.

Also—A bill authorizing the raising of force of 2,000 men in addition to those already provided for, to be raised in and for the protection of certain counties on the border of the State, now invaded and threatened to be invaded, to be mustered into the service of the State as sharpshooters, cavalry, or scouts.

## ORDERS OF THE DAY.

Resolutions from the Senate requesting Hon. John C. Breckinridge and Hon. L. W. Powell to resign their seats in the Senate of the United States.

Mr. TAYLOR moved the following by way of substitute:

Kentucky, ever since she became a member of the Federal Union, has upon all proper occasions, shown her just appreciation of its blessings, and her devotion to it; even during this wicked and insane attempt by those who claim to be entitled to her sympathies, to destroy it, she has, three times again, by overwhelming majorities of her people, solemnly declared her unabated fidelity to the Constitution and Government, under the kind protection of which she has been nurtured, and under which she has prospered so greatly; she therefore has the right to demand, and she does demand, that all her public servants, in whatever station they may be found, shall be loyal to her, and that they shall publicly and unmistakably express, she demands that she as a sovereign right, the denial of which is fatal to all popular governments.

Kentucky, however, in this, the most perilous hour of her existence, when entitled to the patriotic sympathy and support of all her people, is compelled, with shame and sorrow, to admit that many of her public servants, who claim to be themselves recent to her interests, and faithful to the high trusts confided to them; amongst them—perhaps chief amongst them—are her Senators in Congress, John C. Breckinridge and Lazarus W. Powell. These men have actually and openly sympathized with and encouraged those now in revolt against the Government. They still continue to do so, although the enemies of Kentucky have desecrated her soil by marching the armies into her borders, to subjugate her people. One of them—Breckinridge—has actually gone from amongst the people whom it was his duty faithfully to represent and protect, and is now in the midst of, and actively co-operating with those who are wickedly making war upon his own people, and for the overthrow of his own Government—therefore

Resolved, That the Senate of the United States be requested to institute the proper inquiry into the conduct of Senators Breckinridge and Powell, and if it should be made to appear they are guilty of the charges herein preferred against them, that they may be forthwith be expelled from their seats as Senators from Kentucky.

Mr. HUSTON moved the following as a substitute for the resolutions and substitute:

Resolved by the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, That they, and not the people of the State, have not confidence in John C. Breckinridge and L. W. Powell, and especially in the former, as their representatives in the Senate of the United States.

Mr. SPARKS moved an amendment, including Governor Magoffin in the category of Messrs. Breckinridge and Powell.

Mr. HEADY moved an amendment, as follows:

Whereas, The Hon. J. C. Breckinridge and Hon. L. W. Powell, Senators in Congress from the State of Kentucky, are misrepresenting the State by their disunion speeches, practices, and sympathies;

Resolved by the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, That they are required and instructed to resign their seats in the United States Senate.

Mr. BUSH offered the following amendment:

Whereas, In our system of Republican Government all political power and sovereignty are inherent in the people, and the representatives of the people are their agents and ought in good faith, to honestly express and carry out their will; and

Whereas, It is believed by a number of the members of this General Assembly, and the people whom they represent, that the Hon. J. C. Breckinridge and the Hon. L. W. Powell, do not now faithfully, honestly, and correctly represent the people of this State in the Senate of the United States, whilst other members and the people whom they represent, believe they are faithfully, honestly, and correctly represented by the said Breckinridge and Powell in the Senate of the United States;

Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, That an election shall be held, and the names of the legal voters of this State taken on the 1st day of November 1861, upon the following propositions, to-wit: The clerks of their respective voting places shall prepare a poll

book with four columns, with the following headings, to-wit:

1. In favor of the resignation of John C. Breckinridge.

2. In favor of the resignation of Lazarus W. Powell.

3. Opposed to the resignation of John C. Breckinridge.

4. Opposed to the resignation of Lazarus W. Powell.

And when the votes are cast, to set down the same correctly, and the same shall be cast for or against the propositions aforesaid.

Mr. ALLEN proposed the following amendment:

"And that S. B. Buckner be superintendent of the election in the county of Warren."

And then the House took a recess until 4 o'clock, P. M.

## AFTERNOON SESSION.

The SPEAKER appointed Messrs. W. S. Rankin, E. F. Burns, Jas. Culbert, R. T. Jacob, and G. C. Smith, as the committee to inquire into the delinquency of Hon. Elijah F. Nuttall.

## REPORTS FROM COMMITTEES.

Mr. UNDERWOOD—Military Affairs—A bill allowing a clerk to the Treasurer. Passed over on account of the sparsity of the House.

A committee was appointed to withdraw from the Governor a bill requiring persons to furnish information to the Commander-in-Chief of the forces now in the field.

Mr. WOLFE—Federal Relations—A resolution reading as follows:

Whereas, John C. Breckinridge and L. W. Powell do not represent the will of the people of the State of Kentucky; therefore,

Resolved by the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, That they be instructed to resign their seats in the Senate of the United States.

Mr. M. YOUNG moved to strike out the name of L. W. Powell.

Mr. W. C. ANDERSON demanded the previous question, which was refused under a call of the yeas and nays.

Mr. HILL—Internal Improvement—A bill striking out the clause relating to an inquiry by the United States Senate, and substitute a request from the General Assembly of Kentucky, that Messrs. Breckinridge and Powell resign.

At this point of the proceedings, the 33d Indiana Regiment of Federal troops stopped in front of the State House, which confused the reporter's status.

And then the House adjourned.

## Destroying Horses and Mules at Washington.

[From Letters to the Home Journal.]

BY S. P. WILLIS.

A look at the war horses at Washington, is enough to stagger one's faith in the Union—or, at least, in that part of its defense that is to depend on cavalry. The grand camp or conglomerate of horses and mules for the Government, being but a mile or two from our hotel, I drove out to it, one morning; and our surprise at both the quality and treatment of the poor animals may be excusably recorded.

The horse camp is merely a great number of wooden pens, without roofs, covering a rising ground overlooking the Potomac. At the long ends were tied the mules and horses in twos or fifties, the mules being simply crowded together in an inclosure. We had a good look at them all; but, among the hundreds of horses, we looked in vain for any one that looked fit to be mounted. I could not see one that would bring fifty dollars in orange county. They were evidently but the dregs of the whole country's horse-flesh, gathered "on speculation" and foisted upon the Government by unscrupulous dealers.

There was something, however, in the way of which she was born and nurtured, and under which she has prospered so greatly; she therefore has the right to demand, and she does demand, that all her public servants, in whatever station they may be found, shall be loyal to her, and that they shall publicly and unmistakably express, she demands that she as a sovereign right, the denial of which is fatal to all popular governments.

Kentucky, however, in this, the most perilous hour of her existence, when entitled to the patriotic sympathy and support of all her people, is compelled, with shame and sorrow, to admit that many of her public servants, who claim to be themselves recent to her interests, and faithful to the high trusts confided to them; amongst them—perhaps chief amongst them—are her Senators in Congress, John C. Breckinridge and Lazarus W. Powell. These men have actually and openly sympathized with and encouraged those now in revolt against the Government. They still continue to do so, although the enemies of Kentucky have desecrated her soil by marching the armies into her borders, to subjugate her people. One of them—Breckinridge—has actually gone from amongst the people whom it was his duty faithfully to represent and protect, and is now in the midst of, and actively co-operating with those who are wickedly making war upon his own people, and for the overthrow of his own Government—therefore

Resolved, That the Senate of the United States be requested to institute the proper inquiry into the conduct of Senators Breckinridge and Powell, and if it should be made to appear they are guilty of the charges herein preferred against them, that they may be forthwith be expelled from their seats as Senators from Kentucky.

Mr. HUSTON moved the following as a substitute for the resolutions and substitute:

Resolved by the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, That they, and not the people of the State, have not confidence in John C. Breckinridge and L. W. Powell, and especially in the former, as their representatives in the Senate of the United States.

Mr. SPARKS moved an amendment, including Governor Magoffin in the category of Messrs. Breckinridge and Powell.

Mr. HEADY moved an amendment, as follows:

Whereas, The Hon. J. C. Breckinridge and Hon. L. W. Powell, Senators in Congress from the State of Kentucky, are misrepresenting the State by their disunion speeches, practices, and sympathies;

Resolved by the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, That they are required and instructed to resign their seats in the United States Senate.

Mr. BUSH offered the following amendment:

Whereas, In our system of Republican Government all political power and sovereignty are inherent in the people, and the representatives of the people are their agents and ought in good faith, to honestly express and carry out their will; and

Whereas, It is believed by a number of the members of this General Assembly, and the people whom they represent, that the Hon. J. C. Breckinridge and the Hon. L. W. Powell, do not now faithfully, honestly, and correctly represent the people of this State in the Senate of the United States, whilst other members and the people whom they represent, believe they are faithfully, honestly, and correctly represented by the said Breckinridge and Powell in the Senate of the United States;

Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, That an election shall be held, and the names of the legal voters of this State taken on the 1st day of November 1861, upon the following propositions, to-wit: The clerks of their respective voting places shall prepare a poll

book with four columns, with the following headings, to-wit:

1. In favor of the resignation of John C. Breckinridge.

2. In favor of the resignation of Lazarus W. Powell.

3. Opposed to the resignation of John C. Breckinridge.

4. Opposed to the resignation of Lazarus W. Powell.

And when the votes are cast, to set down the same correctly, and the same shall be cast for or against the propositions aforesaid.

Mr. ALLEN proposed the following amendment:

"And that S. B. Buckner be superintendent of the election in the county of Warren."

And then the House took a recess until 4 o'clock, P. M.

From Missouri.

JEFFERSON CITY, Sept. 30.

Gen. McIntosh and staff arrived here last evening. Gen. Pope is still here.

Totten's battery was among the arrivals yesterday.

Scouts arrived here last night from Warsaw, some eighty-eight miles distant, but they report no news of the rebels.

They heard that McCulloch was on the march upon Jefferson City by Line Creek.

The stars and stripes, waving over Mulligan's entrenchments, was pierced by 4 bullets, but not one struck the Union, a peculiar and favorable omen.

Col. Richardson's regiment, now stationed at Osage river, will disband to-day, its time having expired. Col. McClurg's regiment will take its place.

Lieut. Col. Belcher, of Col. Readler's regiment, and Lieut. Tennant, of Col. Marshall's regiment, who were at Lexington, have arrived here, and give some interesting particulars from that place. They say the rebels come easily, and probably will turn out three twelve-pounders per week at the Lexington Foundry, and that they are very busy in tanking balls of all kinds. They report that ammunition is abundant, and that they have recently dug up a great deal. Two thousand rounds of loaded shell were discovered in the rebels' entrenchments on the very day of their surrender, our troops having no idea of their concealment, as they were deposited three months before. It is said vast amounts of ammunition are buried in different quarters of the west and south, having been sent out from Jefferson City by ex-Gov. Jackson before he fled from here. Our troops would have destroyed them had they been in their possession if they had had water, or had not feared an explosion, which would prove fatal in their narrow entrenchments.

A feminine secessionist, of high social standing at Lexington, obtained admission to Mulligan's fortifications, disguised as a washerwoman, and took a complete sketch and plan of the works. She reported her information after her departure to the rebels.

It is believed the rebels have from 40,000 to 50,000 men at Lexington, and are daily receiving reinforcements. They will make a stand there and await the attack of our troops. It is supposed that Price will, in two or three weeks, have from 70,000 to 80,000 there, and will meet us with that number. The rebels, two officers say, fight well, and that our mistake is that we have always underrated this fact.

The rebels at Lexington are receiving provisions in quantities from the adjacent country. Warsaw leads are arriving every day. These officers say our troops were treated kindly by the rebel officers, when they pronounce high-toned, honorable, and gentlemanly. The gallantry of Colonels Mulligan, White, and Grover is highly eulogized, and all our soldiers are enthusiastic in their praise.

For Steel, who had command of the regular troops at Wilson's creek, has received permission to take command of the 8th Iowa regiment. It is understood that his battalion of regulars will be incorporated in the regiment.

Advices from Salina county report that the rebels are overrunning that section of country with scouting parties, who are impressing Union citizens into the rebel service and leaving upon their goods.

Gen. Fremont went into camp yesterday morning about half a mile back of the town, and it is said will not move forward before the close of the week. The health of the soldiers is improving. Not a death has occurred for three days in the hospital, which is an unusual occurrence, and thirty or forty will be discharged to-day.

Lieut. Col. Thatcher and Lieut. Tennant leave here by boat for Lexington this morning. Federal troops now in the hands of the rebels there, about 100 in number. Before they left Lexington they obtained a written permit from Gen. Price granting protection to any boats going to Lexington for that purpose, and they will start this morning.

[Special to the St. Louis Republic.]

JEFFERSON CITY, Sept. 28.

No reliable news of interest from Booneville, Georgetown, Glasgow, Rolla, or other prominent points.

Capt. Walter, of Col. Marshall's regiment, who was at Lexington, arrived this morning, having left there Tuesday noon. He saw no rebel troops between Lexington and Sedalia, and the main body of Price's forces were there when he departed, and believes they intend to make a stand at that place.

There, as the vicinity is well calculated, from its streams with deep river banks without bridges, to travel on an advancing enemy.

All the Federal officers have been released on parole but Col. Mulligan, who refused to give his private reasons.

Gen. Price probably has 35,000 men, and the rebels on Thursday confidently expected Hardee would give him 10,000 men, and McCulloch with ten thousand, were within two or three days' march of Lexington. They have no faith in McCulloch as a General, but think he is very effective with a small body of men.

Ten thousand rebels were sent across the Missouri from Lexington on Thursday, with the avowed intention of attacking Lane, who is reported to be on this side of the river.

The seals of the State and public records are in the hands of the rebels.

Our troops had no cartridges and no grape or other shot, and no shells were left at the time of the surrender, but lost two or three hundred kegs of powder. The rebels are eating all kinds of balls at the Lexington foundry, running day and night. The rebels are greatly encouraged, and declare St. Louis is in their possession.

Gen. Price's official report, giving a somewhat detailed account of the battle of Lexington, has been received. The following is the closing part: Our entire loss in this series of engagements amounts to 25 killed and 72 wounded. The enemy's loss was much greater. The visible fruits of this almost bloodless victory are great. About 3,500 prisoners, among whom are Colonels Mulligan, Marshall, Reding, White, Grover, Major Van Horn, and



